

"A glutted market makes provisions cheap," but you will never know anything about markets unless you read the ads.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

"The Quest of the Useful" is the cr-
end of the multitude—made end
in half its aspects, by the fixed habit
of "ad-reading."

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PACKERS FINED \$15,000 A PIECE

For Accepting and Conspiring to
Accept Rebates on Ship-
ments.

BURLINGTON ROAD THE SAME.

Geo. L. Thomas of New York
Fined \$6,000 and Four Months
In Prison.

L. B. Taggart \$4,000 and Three Months
—Government Got Seven Con-
victions Out of Eleven Cases.

Kansas City, June 22.—In the United States district court this morning, Judge McPherson on the seven de-
fendants recently convicted in this
court of making concessions and ac-
cepting rebates on shipments. Judgments in
the nature of fines were assessed as follows:

Swift & Co., \$15,000.
Cudahy Packing company, \$15,000.
The Armour Packing company, \$15,000.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy rail-
road, \$15,000.
George L. Thomas of New York was
fined \$6,000 and sentenced to four
months in the penitentiary.
No. 7 Taggart of New York was
fined \$4,000 and sentenced to three
months in the penitentiary.
The fine of \$15,000 assessed against
the Burlington covered all four counts,
the aggregate amount of the fines in
the seven cases totaling \$85,000.
Appeals were filed in each case, and
a stay of execution was granted until
June 23. The bonds in the case of
Thomas and Taggart were fixed at
\$100 each. The other four men ap-
peared in court personally, and upon being
sentenced promptly furnished the re-
quired bonds. The bonds in the case
of the packing companies and the Bur-
lington were fixed at \$15,000 each.
Before sentence was passed in the
various cases, motions for new trials
were made by John G. Cowan of Oma-
ha and Frank Hagerman of Kansas
City, for the packers, and by Judge O.
M. Spencer of St. Joseph, upon behalf
of the Burlington railroad and Thomas
and Taggart. All these motions were
overruled.

END OF THE CASES.
The appearance in the federal court
today for sentence of the representa-
tives of four meat packing com-
panies, one railway and two individual
defendants, recently convicted of violat-
ing the Elkins law, marked the close
of the rebate cases to be tried at this
time of court. One other case, that
of the Chicago & Alton and two of its
officers, has been set for trial in
September. The indictments upon
which the various defendants were
tried were returned in Kansas City
by the grand jury on Dec. 13, 1905.
The cases have been handled for the
government by A. S. Van Valken-
burgh, the district attorney, and his
assistant, Leslie Lyndon, and the de-
fendants have been represented by
some of the ablest counsel in the west.
Of the 11 cases brought up at this
session, one defendant was dismis-
sed.

THOMAS AND TAGGART.
George L. Thomas of New York City,
a freight broker, and his chief clerk,
L. B. Taggart, whose case was the first
to be tried, were convicted of accepting
rebates from railways on shipments
from New York to St. Louis and Kan-
sas City dry goods concerns.
At their trial several prominent mer-
chants, who admitted they had signed
contracts with Thomas, testified to
receiving at various times sums of
money from mysterious sources. Many
thousands of dollars were thus received
and some of the witnesses admitted
the likelihood of it having come from
Thomas. The evidence provided is a
fine of not less than \$10,000 or more
than \$10,000, or imprisonment in the pen-
itentiary for not more than two years,
or both fine and imprisonment.

GEO. H. CROSBY DISCHARGED.
George H. Crosby, former assistant
freight traffic manager of the Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy railroad, who was
charged with conspiring with Thomas
and Taggart to pay concessions, was
discharged by Judge McPherson. The
court sustained a motion of Crosby, who
contended that no evidence had been
presented to connect Crosby with the
alleged conspiracy.

THE BIG FOUR.
The Armour Packing company, Swift
& Co., Cudahy & Co., and the Nelson
Meat Packing company were tried
jointly and convicted on the charge of
accepting concessions on the Burling-
ton railroad, in connection with con-
tracting lines, on packinghouse prod-
ucts for export via New York.

THE BURLINGTON.
The Burlington Railroad company was
convicted on four counts of granting
concessions to the packing com-
panies of Armour, Swift, Cudahy and
Nelson-Morris. The penalty provided
in the case of the packers and the
Burlington involves a fine of from \$1,000
to \$25,000 on each count, but not in-
together.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ALTON.
The cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee
and St. Paul and the Chicago and Alton
railway companies, charged with
offering concessions, and J. D. Kresky,
a freight broker of Kansas City, who
was charged with conspiring to secure
concessions from these railways were dis-
missed upon the suggestion of Dist.
Atty. Van Valkenburgh, who stated that
he believed the railways had in this
case been imposed upon. As the case
against Kresky was predicated upon
the fact that he had been indicted at
Kansas City, Judge McPherson sustained
the government's motion to dismiss the
case over until next fall, when the

RICHARD IVENS, MURDERER, HANGED

JUDGE SPENCER'S STATEMENT.

Judge O. M. Spencer, of St. Joseph,
general counsel for the Burlington
railroad, and as one of the counsel for
Thomas and Taggart, before sentence
was passed upon the defendants, made
a presentation of the case to the
court, in the course of which he said:
"Any anxiety I may feel lest too se-
vere a punishment be imposed on these
defendants, does not grow out of any
facts in evidence in the case, but rests
on considerations entirely outside the
record.
"There is now a disturbed condition
of the public mind in general, and
while Speaker Cannon, in his recent
article, assures us that the country
is never so prosperous as now, he
might well have added with equal
truth that the country never desired
a change in its top of prosperity so
much as it does just now. For two
weeks we have been trying cases in
this honorable court, the magnitude and
importance of which would have been
common to but for the worked up con-
dition of the public mind, and the
performances in Washington, such as
the rate bill, the meat inspection bill,
and divers and other subject, including
grain, trusts and oil combines.
"The announcement is sent abroad
by the detection of just in Wash-
ington that, unless some one is sent to
the penitentiary, this rebate practice
will not stop.
"If the conspiracy statute applies to
any one of rebates and conces-
sions, it likewise applies to all forms
of rebate and concessions, and that
courts cannot be used to punish one
wrong-doer in one way and another in
a different way, for the same offense.
"There have been three trials in this
court this term, in which the defend-
ants have been convicted of giving and
receiving concessions and rebates. Are
you going to fine some and imprison
others?
"President Roosevelt and his special
counsel split on the question of how
the prosecution should be framed and
against whom. Can the district at-
torney justify his demand for greater
punishment in the Thomas and Taggart
case than in the Burlington case? If so,
on what ground?
"Is it on the ground of larger sums of
money? No. Of different crimes? No.
No. For different defendants? No.
No. For different reasons? No. There
is no real distinction. The crime is the
same in substance, but the form of
the indictment and the name of the
defendant is different in the one instance
than in the other.
"There is no justice in pursuing these
defendants while allowing the real offend-
ers to escape. The escape of one
criminal is no defense for the others.
The government is not a mockery on jus-
tice for this great national government
to sit by and call one after another of
these rich merchants, or allow them to
clear their skirts of crime and pro-
secution by telling how their own
agent at the railroad station, obtained
money from the railroad for them. All
this too, by the consent and on terms
named by the government. There is
but one case in all the books which
equals it in the miscarriage of justice,
and that is the old case in Massachu-
setts, where the negro man and white
woman were tried for cohabiting, the
negro was convicted, while the white
woman was acquitted by the same
court and jury."

COURT'S STATEMENT.
Judge McPherson made a statement
of the cases before passing judgment,
in which he reviewed the various
counts and evidence brought out at
the trial. The case of the four pack-
ing companies, convicted of receiving
concessions in accepting a rate of 23
cents a hundred pounds on export ship-
ments from the Burlington road, to the
Mississippi river and New York, when
the published tariff was 25 cents, and
the case of the Burlington railroad,
convicted of granting these concessions
he said:
"I state those facts in writing to try
and correct the oft-repeated statement
that these are rebate cases. It is not
so. It is a case of unlawful concession
after Aug. 6, at a rate of 12 cents less
than shown by the tariffs then in effect.
The Burlington railroad, under a contract
of June 15, 20 cents, then lawful
and duly established rate."
He continued:
"When the Clover Leaf increased the
rate Aug. 6, to 35 cents the Lehigh Val-
ley, the Erie and the Delaware and
East Jersey 'concurrent' lines in the
east filed 'concessions' to the effect,
say, the eastern lines agreed to such
increase.
"And in the trial of the packinghouse
cases the agreed statement of facts
recited that the Burlington company
agreed to such increase.
"In the Burlington case it refused to
sign this statement. So that, like many
other crimes, two must be engaged,
to re-state it, if one is guilty, the
other is. If the one makes the con-
cession it is guilty, and the shipper
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DIFFERENCE IN EVIDENCE.
"And the only difference in the evi-
dence of the cases is, the shippers
agreed to the increase of rate filed by
the Cloverleaf Aug. 6. The truth is that
the Burlington did not file a concession
with the commission, increasing the
rate over the Cloverleaf and eastern
concessions, but it did file a concession
with the commission, increasing the
rate over the Cloverleaf and eastern
concessions. It is guilty, and the shipper
accepts the concession, it is guilty."

CONTRACT OF JUNE 15.
"It is my opinion the contract of June
15 was of doubtful validity when made,
and after Aug. 6 it was a de-
finitely illegal contract. The law, how-
ever, is not so much of the case I am
not in the slightest doubt.
"Whether the statute covers export
shipments is more serious question.
Like many other questions there is
no way of concluding the question ex-
cept by a decision of the highest court
of the land."

VERDICTS RIGHT.
Judge McPherson said that he was
fully persuaded that the verdicts in the
packing house cases and the case of
the Burlington are right, and he as-
sessed the fines against all of said
corporations and the sum of \$15,000
in each case.
"These parties," he said, "were all
together in this scheme, with a like
motive and purpose."
In speaking of the Thomas and Tag-

His Crime. Murder of Mrs. Bessie
Hollister. Was a Most Re-
volting One.

NEARLY COLLAPSED AT LAST.

Just Before Execution Father Ap-
peared at Prison, Begging to See
Son, But Was Refused.

Chicago, June 22.—Richard Ivens was
hanged today for the murder of
Mrs. Bessie Hollister, the wife of
Franklin C. Hollister, head of the large
printing establishment of Hollister
Brothers. The crime, which was com-
mitted on the evening of Jan. 12, of this
year, was one of the most revolting in
the police history of Chicago.
Mrs. Hollister, who was a handsome
woman, and prominent in church and
social circles on the north side of the
city, left her home in the morning of
Jan. 12, with the intention of carrying
some flowers to the funeral of a friend.
She purchased the flowers and per-
formed several errands in the vicinity
of her home, but did not appear at the
funeral, nor was she again seen alive
by any of her friends. On the morn-
ing of January 13, Richard Ivens, who
lived at 1065 North Halsted street, told
his father that the body of a woman
was lying on a pile of refuse in the
rear of her barn. Mr. Ivens at once
informed the police and the body,
which was identified as that of Mrs.
Hollister, was taken to her home. Her
clothing was torn and disarranged, and
she evidently had made a desperate
fight before being overcome.
Around her neck was twisted a slender
copper wire. She had evidently been
strangled to death after being mal-
treated in the most vicious manner.
The conduct of Ivens aroused the
suspicions of the police officers and he
was taken into custody, and charged
with the crime. He at first denied his
guilt, but within three hours of his ar-
rest, made a full confession of the crime.
The confession he later repeated
at the request and in the presence of
the coroner and on another to the state
attorney. He went into the shocking
details of the crime in a cold-blooded
fashion that aroused intense popular
indignation. When arraigned for trial
Ivens denied his guilt and claimed that
he had been forced to confess by the
police. His defense was an alibi, and
the claim that he had made the con-
fession under hypnotic suggestion.
Application to the supreme court for
a stay of proceedings, and to the gov-
ernor and the board of pardons was in
vain, and his sentence was carried into
effect on the 12th inst. He was hanged
at the jail at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CONDEMNED MAN, until he stood
upon the drop, faced death in the same
stolid manner in which he has con-
ducted himself since his arrest. When
he stepped on the scaffold, however,
much of his courage failed him. Just
before the cap was drawn over his face
he attempted to utter a prayer, but al-
though his lips moved convulsively his
voice was inaudible. He was unable
to utter a sound, and he was hanged
before he had confessed to her that he
and not Ivens, was the actual criminal.
She was detained pending an in-
quiry into her sanity.

FOR S. F. TEACHERS.
San Francisco, June 22.—Magnus
Gross, president of the New York City
Teachers' association, arrived here
yesterday with a draft for \$10,000 for the
relief of San Francisco teachers in distress.
He will confer with the board of edu-
cation and various committees of school
teachers at the best method of dis-
tributing this fund.

BIGGEST IRRIGATION
DITCH IN HAWAII OPENED.
Honolulu, June 18, via San Francisco.
—The Kona ditch, the largest irrigation
enterprise of the kind here, was opened last Monday
with ceremonies in which Secy. Atkin-
son, lately acting governor, took
part. The ditch at present runs 14
miles, of which nine are mountainous
and it will eventually be 25 miles
long and will supply 70,000,000
gallons of water per day to numerous
plantations and to large areas of land
which are uncultivated because of the
lack of water. The ditch is as far as
at present constructed cost \$500,000.
In the course of his address at the
opening of the ditch Secy. Atkinson
quoted a letter from President Roose-
velt in which the president pledges his
support to efforts to secure immi-
grants who will settle the lands of
Hawaii. The president in his letter,
which was addressed to Atkinson

gates cases, Judge McPherson said that
evidence had been adduced to show
that George A. Barton, for the firm of
Barton Brothers, wholesale shoe and
leather dealers, and received large
sums of money from various railways,
through the defendants.
"Not only so," continued the court,
"but the following named concerns
received the sums stated from the rail-
ways:
"Barton Brothers, \$8,220; Robert
Keith Furniture company, Kansas City,
\$5,200; Emery, Bird, Thayer
Dry Goods company, \$32,000; Burnham,
Hanna, Munger Dry Goods com-
pany, \$44,666; Harshbarger-McKurtz
Dry Goods company, \$14,000; P. P.
Kirkendall shoe company, \$1,000.
"So that as nearly as can be gathered
from the evidence, the defendants
after deducting for their own ser-
vices from money received from rail-
ways, paid to the concerns named
within four years as rebates, the enormous
sum of \$28,458. And the evidence
fairly shows there were other
rebates paid and by them."
"I assume all these concerns will be
proceeded against for receiving these
unlawful rebates, which can be
done either by indictment or infor-
mation, as the last vestige of the plea
of immunity for corporate acts has been
wiped out by the decision of the su-
preme court of the United States of
March 12, 1906, in the case of Hale
vs. Hunkle."

"SEE AMERICA" TO HAVE A MAGAZINE

Fisher Harris to Leave for the
East to Have One
Launched.
BIG MEN WILL WRITE FOR IT.
Financially Its Future is Already As-
sured, Says Mr. Harris—Will
Attend Passenger Meet.

Fisher Harris, who spends a great
deal of his time thinking up "See
America" ideas, has evolved a new one,
and he will leave tomorrow afternoon,
if present plans are not interfered with,
to put the idea into material form in
either Chicago or New York.
The latest development is in the na-
ture of a "See America Magazine." It
will be edited by a man to whom the
phrase of a gospel text, directed by the
executive committee of the league, and
will be filled with the contributions of
the biggest men in the country, to
whom the "See America First" proposi-
tion has appeared as a national issue.
"The thing will be a sure go," de-
clared Mr. Harris, who is now at the
Commercial club, glancing up from
an article on fishing with a bait hook,
in Field and Stream, "and like this
magazine, here, it will be a typographic
proposition, with a literary proposi-
tion added. We want a magazine, typographically perfect, and edited by
some really big man, like William A.
White. Its contributors, ideally,
would include such men as Jack Lon-
don, Paine, and all those good people
whose souls American scenery has
filled till it really makes the larger
portion of their inspiration. Financially,
the magazine's future is assured, for
it will become a center of hotel, rail-
road and community advertising, and
will become the spokesman for the
great opportunities of the west."

ON JUNE 23 the Transcontinental Pas-
senger association meets at Chicago,
and the immediate purpose of Mr. Har-
ris is to attend the convention. He
expects to be in the city for a great
many of the men who were present at
the Salt Lake convention of the As-
sociation, and by Irving Hoyer,
T. B. Walker, Dr. N. C. Schaffer
and R. L. McCormick of the execu-
tive committee.

C. E. TRIPLER DEAD.
Was Man Who Made Liquid Air a
Success.
New York, June 22.—It was an-
nounced yesterday that C. E. Tripler
of liquid air fame, died yesterday
at a hotel in Liberty, Mo., from
Bright's disease after an illness of two
months. He was born in this city in
1849.
In the course of experiments with
the liquefaction of gas and Mr. Tripler
took the idea of compressing air until
it took fluid form. A corporation was
formed, among those interested in the
venture being former Senator John P.
Jones of Nevada.

SENATE RESOLUTION ON
MASSACRE OF THE JEWS.
Washington, June 22.—The senate to-
day adopted the following joint resolu-
tion:
"That the people of the United States
are horrified by the reports of the mas-
sacre of Hebrews in Russia, and in
count of their race and religion and
that those bereaved thereby have the
hearty sympathy of the people of this
country."
The resolution was introduced by
Senator McLaughlin of Mississippi, who
asked immediate consideration.
Senator Lodge asked for time to ex-
amine the document, and after doing
so announced his approval.
The resolution was then adopted
without debate. As it is a joint resolu-
tion, it will be necessary for it to be
acted upon by the house and signed by
the president to be a complete legisla-
tive act.

W. B. SHOEMAKER DEAD.
New York, June 22.—William B. Shoemaker
of this city, a member of the
banking firm of Shoemaker & Batz,
located at 100 Broadway, died yesterday
in the elevator of the building
where the firm has its offices.
Mr. Shoemaker was stepping from the
car at the fourth floor when it sud-
denly dropped. His leg was caught
between the wall of the shaft and the
side of the elevator, and he was so
severely injured that he died at mid-
night.

GERMAN INS. CO'S POSITION.
San Francisco, June 22.—Franz Bopp,
the German consul in this city, is about
to file an official report with his gov-
ernment upon the insurance situation
here. In regard to the position of the
German companies involved here, he is
quoted as follows:
"There is no doubt that the German
government has the right to control
the actions of all commercial companies
incorporated under laws of Germany,
and where it can be demonstrated that
any insurance company is not acting
honestly by its patrons the govern-
ment is undoubtedly empowered to
bring it to reformation."
"I am forwarding to the German gov-
ernment my official report upon condi-
tions in San Francisco, and upon the
insurance situation. The government
will undoubtedly give its attention to
the situation, and will not permit
any company that is able to meet its
obligations to escape them."
The German insurance companies
doing business in this state are Anshin
& Co., Hamburg; Germania, Bremen;
North German of Hamburg; Prussian
North Rhine and Moselle and Trans-
atlantic.

VACANCIES AT BROWN FILLED.
Providence, R. I., June 22.—At the
annual meeting of the corporation of
Brown university yesterday, Everett
Colby, Prof. Benjamin Clark, Franklin
E. Brooks and William T. Peck were
elected trustees to fill vacancies in the
board.
While several changes were made in
the faculty, the only new member cho-
sen was Cassius M. Kolenz, professor
of German literature in the University
of Chicago. It was voted to raise \$500
for the proposed John Hay mem-
orial library.

J. B. CRIMMINS RECOVERING.
Newton, Conn., June 22.—John D.
Crimmins of New York, who is ill at
his summer home, is said to be recov-
ering. A member of his family states
that Mr. Crimmins for the last week
has been suffering from an acute attack of
dysentery, but his condition
has been relieved and the attending
physician is of the opinion that the
patient will be in normal health short-
ly.

COUNTRESS GETS DIVORCE.
Chicago, June 22.—After giving testi-
mony in the court of Judge Gibbons
of the case of Countess Sophia de Rilly
vs. Countess Paul de Rilly, the de-
cree was signed yesterday.
Testimony in the unusual divorce pro-
ceedings was heard by the judge in his
private office. There were only two
witnesses, the countess and Miss Vir-
ginia Neff, both of whom testified to

Booth's Nomination
FAVORABLY REPORTED.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The sen-
ate committee on judiciary has made
a favorable report on the nomination
of H. E. Booth to be district attorney
for Utah, and the nomination will be
called up and confirmed at the first
executive session.

WESTERN FEDERATION.
Executive Board Turns Down Appli-
cation of Ohio and Ill. Coal Mines.

Denver, June 22.—By a unanimous
vote the executive board of the West-
ern Federation of Miners has turned
down the application of the coal min-
ers of Ohio and Illinois, affiliated with
the United Mine Workers of America,
for admission to the federation.
Acting Secy. Kirwan of the feder-
ation said today that as the interests
of the coal and metalliferous miners
are identical, it is only a question of
time before the two organizations
must consolidate. To take the coal
miners, who have applied, said Secy.
Kirwan, would mean a fight between
the two organizations, which might
end disastrously to one or the other.
For this reason the executive board
decided to await a time when the or-
ganizations can get together on some
mutual basis.

GOV. FOLK GRANTS
MRS. MYERS A RESPITE.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 22.—Gov.
Folk today granted a respite until Sept.
3 next in the case of Mrs. Aggie Myers
and Frank Hottman, under sentence of
death for the murder of the woman's
husband, Clarence Myers, at Kansas
City, two years ago. They were un-
der sentence to be hanged on June 23.
Mrs. Myers at Liberty and Hottman at
Kansas City.

DROWNED STUDENT IDENTIFIED.
San Francisco, June 22.—It is now
said that the student of the University
of California who was drowned in the
wreck of the steamer Cornish off
Eureka on June 18, was supposed to be
Andrew McCarey was John McCormick,
a son of Thomas McCormick,
president of the firm of McCormick
Brothers, then founders of this city. It
is claimed that he was a student and
put on board the steamer at this port.
He was 26 years old.

LONGWORTH'S LEAVE FOR KIEL.
London, June 22.—Congressman and
Mrs. Longworth left London for Kiel
today.

COL. ERNEST TO RETIRE.
Washington, June 22.—The presi-
dent today sent to the senate the fol-
lowing nomination:
To be placed on the retired list of
the army with the rank of brigadier-
general, Col. Oswald H. Ernest, corps
of engineers.

ROBT. MCCURDY GOING.
New York, June 22.—The Tribune today
says:
Robert H. McCurdy, former general
manager of the Mutual Life Insurance
company, will sail for Europe within a
day or two. He goes to join Richard
McCurdy, his father, who just after he
went abroad.

MRS. WHITNEY'S DIAMOND FOUND.
Hempstead, L. I., June 22.—Because they
found a diamond ring by systematic
search through grass and weeds, a
man here will receive a reward of \$5,000.
The ring belongs to Mrs. Harry Payne
Whitney and was given to her by her
husband, who died in 1897. The ring
was found by the late William
Whitney.

POOLROOMS RAIDED.
Toronto, Ont., June 22.—The police
yesterday raided 26 poolrooms and hand-
booked 100 persons, and 100 more were
arrested.

MAIN BUILDING OF SANTA
CRUZ CASINO BURNED.
Santa Cruz, June 22.—The main build-
ing of the casino at this seaside resort
caught fire this morning and was de-
stroyed. Loss, \$50,000; covered by insur-
ance.

SPEAKER CANNOT EMPHATIC.
Washington, June 22.—Speaker Cannon,
in announcing that the house was in ses-
sion today for the further
consideration of the pure food bill, was so
emphatic in his physical demonstration
with the gavel that the head row of
given called among the clerks at the speak-
ing table.

DR. ANDREWS ARRIVES.
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"SEE AMERICA" TO HAVE A MAGAZINE

Fisher Harris to Leave for the
East to Have One
Launched.
BIG MEN WILL WRITE FOR IT.
Financially Its Future is Already As-
sured, Says Mr. Harris—Will
Attend Passenger Meet.

Fisher Harris, who spends a great
deal of his time thinking up "See
America" ideas, has evolved a new one,
and he will leave tomorrow afternoon,
if present plans are not interfered with,
to put the idea into material form in
either Chicago or New York.
The latest development is in the na-
ture of a "See America Magazine." It
will be edited by a man to whom the
phrase of a gospel text, directed by the
executive committee of the league, and
will be filled with the contributions of
the biggest men in the country, to
whom the "See America First" proposi-
tion has appeared as a national issue.
"The thing will be a sure go," de-
clared Mr. Harris, who is now at the
Commercial club, glancing up from
an article on fishing with a bait hook,
in Field and Stream, "and like this
magazine, here, it will be a typographic
proposition, with a literary proposi-
tion added. We want a magazine, typographically perfect, and edited by
some really big man, like William A.
White. Its contributors, ideally,
would include such men as Jack Lon-
don, Paine, and all those good people
whose souls American scenery has
filled till it really makes the larger
portion of their inspiration. Financially,
the magazine's future is assured, for
it will become a center of hotel, rail-
road and community advertising, and
will become the spokesman for the
great opportunities of the west."

ON JUNE 23 the Transcontinental Pas-
senger association meets at Chicago,
and the immediate purpose of Mr. Har-
ris is to attend the convention. He
expects to be in the city for a great
many of the men who were present at
the Salt Lake convention of the As-
sociation, and by Irving Hoyer,
T. B. Walker, Dr. N. C. Schaffer
and R. L. McCormick of the execu-
tive committee.

C. E. TRIPLER DEAD.
Was Man Who Made Liquid Air a
Success.
New York, June 22.—It was an-
nounced yesterday that C. E. Tripler
of liquid air fame, died yesterday
at a hotel in Liberty, Mo., from
Bright's disease after an illness of two
months. He was born in this city in
1849.
In the course of experiments with
the liquefaction of gas and Mr. Tripler
took the idea of compressing air until
it took fluid form. A corporation was
formed, among those interested in the
venture being former Senator John P.
Jones of Nevada.

SENATE RESOLUTION ON
MASSACRE OF THE JEWS.
Washington, June 22.—The senate to-
day adopted the following joint resolu-
tion:
"That the people of the United States
are horrified by the reports of the mas-
sacre of Hebrews in Russia, and in
count of their race and religion and
that those bereaved thereby have the
hearty sympathy of the people of this
country."
The resolution was introduced by
Senator McLaughlin of Mississippi, who
asked immediate consideration.
Senator Lodge asked for time to ex-
amine the document, and after doing
so announced his approval.
The resolution was then adopted
without debate. As it is a joint resolu-
tion, it will be necessary for it to be
acted upon by the house and signed by
the president to be a complete legisla-
tive act.

W. B. SHOEMAKER DEAD.
New York, June 22.—William B. Shoemaker
of this city, a member of the
banking firm of Shoemaker & Batz,
located at 100 Broadway, died yesterday
in the elevator of the building
where the firm has its offices.
Mr. Shoemaker was stepping from the
car at the fourth floor when it sud-
denly dropped. His leg was caught
between the wall of the shaft and the
side of the elevator, and he was so
severely injured that he died at mid-
night.

GERMAN INS. CO'S POSITION.
San Francisco, June 22.—Franz Bopp,
the German consul in this city, is about
to file an official report with his gov-
ernment upon